

channel; and
the quick paging signal is mapped to an in phase portion of the Walsh channel.

REMARKS

In the Office Action, the Examiner rejected claims 1-9, 19, 20, 22-24, 35-37, 47-48, and 50-52 under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being unpatentable over Black et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,208,873, "Black"). The Examiner also rejected claims 10, 15-18, 21, 25, 30-34, 38, 43-45, 53, 59 and 60 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Black. Further, the Examiner objected to claims 11-14, 26-29, 39-42 as being dependent upon a rejected base claim but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claim. The Applicants respectfully traverse the rejections to the claims.

The Black Reference

The Black reference is directed to CDMA mobile communications. Generally, Black teaches conserving transmit power by applying "more transmit power to an information signal which is believed to carry accurate or correct data . . . and less transmit power to an information signal which is believed to have a significant probability of carrying erroneous data." (Black col. 1, lines 9-25) Applying this technique to reverse link power control, the power control bits are the information signals and the transmit power to be conserved is that of a base station transmitting the power control bits to serviced mobile units.

A base station generates a power control bit by comparing the estimated signal strength of a reverse link transmission received from a mobile unit with a threshold. When the estimated

signal strength is greater than the threshold a power down bit (binary 0) is produced. When the estimated signal strength is less than the threshold a power up bit (binary 1) is produced.

When the estimated signal strength of the reverse link transmission is near the threshold, the likelihood of producing a "correct" power control bit decreases. Black discloses applying a variable transmit power gain to power control bits based upon their likelihood of being "correct." As divergence from the threshold increases (on either the high or low side of the threshold) the likelihood that a "correct" power control bit will be produced increases and, resultantly, the base station increases transmit power gain applied to the power control bit. (Black col. 3, line 37 - col. 4, line 11).

Claims 1-5, 18-20, and 33 are not anticipated or rendered obvious by Black

Claims 1-5 are directed to a common power control signal embodied on a carrier wave, claims 18-20 are directed to a base station that produces such a power control signal, and claim 33 is directed toward a subscriber unit that receives such a power control signal. Focusing on claim 1, the power control signal includes two elements:

(1) a plurality of power control bits, each power control bit corresponding to a reverse link common channel of the plurality of reverse link common channels and directing a respective subscriber unit to adjust its reverse link transmission power; and

(2) a plurality of inhibit bits, each of the plurality of inhibit bits corresponding to a reverse link common channel of the plurality of reverse link common channels and indicating whether a dedicated burst mode has been scheduled for the reverse link common channel.

The common power control signal is embodied on a carrier wave and transmitted from a base station to a plurality of subscriber units in a code division multiple access wireless

communication system. The common power control signal causes the subscriber units to manage their reverse link transmissions on a plurality of reverse link common channels.

The Examiner cited Black at col. 3 lines 36-67 and column 4 lines 1-12 as disclosing each of the elements of claim 1. While Black discloses the generation of power control bits, Black does not teach or disclose the generation or transmission of inhibit bits corresponding to respective reverse link common channels of the plurality of reverse link common channels that indicate whether a dedicated burst mode has been scheduled for the reverse link common channel. A careful reading of the cited passages of Black clearly shows this to be true. Claim 1 is allowable over Black.

Because independent claims 18 and 33 include the same/similar limitations, Black fails to disclose, suggest, or teach the limitations of these claims as well, and claims 18 and 33 are allowable over the cited references. Further, because claims 2-4 depend from claim 1 and because claims 19-20 depend from claim 18, these claims are allowable.

Claims 6-14, 21-29, 34-42, and 49-57 are not anticipated or rendered obvious by Black

Claims 6-14 are directed to a common power control signal embodied on a carrier wave, claims 21-29 are directed to a base station that produces such a power control signal, claims 34-42 are directed toward a subscriber unit that receives such a power control signal, and claims 49-57 are directed to a method for transmitting power control bits corresponding to such a power control signal. Focusing on claim 6, the power control signal includes two elements:

(1) a first power control/inhibit bit stream that corresponds to a first reverse link common channel; and

(2) a second power control/inhibit bit stream that corresponds to a second reverse link common channel, the second power control/inhibit bit stream offset in relation to the first power control/inhibit bit stream.

The common power control signal is embodied on a carrier wave and transmitted from a base station to a plurality of subscriber units in a code division multiple access wireless communication system. The common power control signal causes the subscriber units to manage their reverse link transmissions on a plurality of reverse link common channels.

As described with reference to claim 1 above, Black fails to disclose, suggest, or teach the generation and transmission of inhibit bits. Black also fails to disclose, teach, or suggest power control/inhibit bit streams as required by claim 6. Claim 6 is allowable over these cited references.

Because independent claims 21, 34, and 49 include the same/similar limitations, the cited references fail to disclose, suggest, or teach the limitations of these claims as well, and claims 21, 34, and 49 are allowable over the cited references. Because claims 7-14 depend from claim 6, because claims 22-29 depend from claim 21, because claims 35-42 depend from claim 34, and because claims 50-57 depend from claim 49, these claims are allowable.

Claims 15-17, 30-32, 43-48, and 58-60 are not anticipated or rendered obvious by Black

Claims 15-17 are directed to a common power control and quick paging channel embodied on a forward link carrier wave of a Walsh channel in a code division multiple access wireless communication system, claims 30-32 are directed to a base station that produces such a common power control and quick paging channel, claims 43-48 are directed toward a subscriber

unit that receives such a common power control and quick paging channel, and claims 58-60 are directed to a method for transmitting the common power control and quick paging channel.

Focusing on claim 15, the power control signal, which is transmitted from a base station to a plurality of subscriber units, includes two elements:

(1) a common power control signal causing the subscriber units to manage their reverse link transmissions on a plurality of reverse link common channels, the common power control signal mapped to a first portion of the Walsh channel; and

5 (2) a quick paging signal that sends pages to the plurality of subscriber units, the quick paging signal mapped to a second portion of the Walsh channel.

Black describes the generation and transmission of power control bits. Black fails to disclose, teach or suggest a power control signal having a common power control signal and a quick paging signal. Claim 15 is allowable over Black. Because independent claims 30, 43, and 58 include the same/similar limitations, the cited references fail to disclose, suggest, or teach the
10 limitations of these claims as well, and claims 30, 43, and 58 are allowable over the cited references. Because claims 16-17 depend from claim 15, because claims 31-32 depend from claim 30, because claims 44-48 depend from claim 43, and because claims 57-60 depend from claim 58, these claims are allowable.

Thus, pending claims 1-60 are now allowable. A Notice of Allowance is courteously solicited. Please direct any questions to the undersigned attorney.

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Respectfully submitted,

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By: 

Bruce E. Garlick, Reg. 36,520

OFFICIAL

Garlick, Harrison & Markison, LLP

P.O. Box 160727

Austin, Texas 78716-0727

(512) 264-8816 Voice

(512) 264-3735 FAX